



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

rules reduce to order what was once a chaos; the circumstances in which the various reactions are produced, the conditions which check them and assure chemical equilibrium, are determined by these theorems with geometrical precision.

Thus, the philosopher, the mathematician, the physicist, and the chemist, are equally eager to become acquainted with the science of thermodynamics in its modern form, and to obtain a clear grasp of its principles, methods, and results. But each of them is interested in a different aspect of the subject and each requires a special treatise adapted to his purpose. The present work of M. Duhem is intended for the chemist; but we hope that the one for the philosopher may also soon be forthcoming from his pen.

The first five chapters of the present book are devoted to an examination of the foundations on which chemical statics and dynamics rest, and to the exposition, devoid of complicated algebraical analysis, of the elementary ideas of thermodynamics. Considerable space is devoted to recent applications of a thermodynamics to chemistry, special attention being given to "that admirable law of phases, an algebraic theorem born of the genius of J. Willard Gibbs and rendered one of the most valuable controlling principles of modern chemistry by the masters of the Dutch school, Van der Waals, Bakhuis Roozboom, and Van't Hoff." American readers not familiar with the history of this science will be glad to learn that Professor Gibbs is a countryman of ours.

The remainder of M. Duhem's work is devoted to purely technical questions of chemistry, and need not claim our attention here. μ.

L'ANNÉE PSYCHOLOGIQUE. Publiée par *Alfred Binet*. Avec la collaboration de MM. H. Beaunis and Th. Ribot. Secrétaire de la Rédaction: Victor Henri. Septième Année. Paris: Librairie C. Reinwald. Schleicher Frères, Éditeurs. 1901. Pages, 854. Price, 18 francs.

The *Année Psychologique* for the work of the year 1900 contains twenty-four original memoirs: The first is a long biological monograph on the "Habits of *Bembex* (the digger-wasp)." The four following monographs are by Ch. Féré, on the "Variations of Excitability and Fatigue," "The Influence of Agreeable and Disagreeable Excitations on work," "The Alternative Work of the Two Hands," and "The Comparative Excitability of the Two Cerebral Hemispheres of Man." M. Binet contributes nine papers,—two on "Esthesiometry," one on the "Technique of the Measurement of the Living Head," four kindred papers on "Cephalometry," one on "Observing and Imaginative Types," and lastly one on "A New Apparatus for Measuring Suggestibility." There are three memoirs by M. Simon on "Cephalometry" and two on "Backward Children;" the remaining papers are: (1) "On the Participation of Nervous Centers in the Phenomena of Muscular Fatigue," by J. Jotyko; (2) "Muscular Effort and the Fatigue of the Nervous Centers," by MM. Aars and Languier des Bancelles; (3) "Intellectual Work in its Relationship with Muscular Force Measured on the Dynamometer," by J. Clavière;

(4) "Have We Specific Sensations of the Position of Our Limbs?" by J. Claparède; (5) "On the Different Information that the Eye and the Hand Give Us Respecting the Volume of Bodies," by J. Laureys, with comments by J. J. van Biervliet; and (6) "On the Estimations of Colored Surfaces," by Larguier des Bancel.

The second part of the *Année* contains the usual analytical notices of the works in psychology published during the year 1900, including a valuable bibliographical table of everything that has appeared in psychology and its cognate departments, together with an index of authors. μ.

STUDIES IN AUDITORY AND VISUAL SPACE PERCEPTION. By *Arthur Henry Pierce*, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology in Smith College, Late Kellogg Fellow at Amherst College. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1901. Pages, 361. Price, \$2.00.

"The several essays here brought together," says Mr. Pierce, "appear as the regular publication demanded of the incumbent of the Kellogg University Fellowship of Amherst College at the expiration of his official term. . . . They purport to be contributions to a particular field of experimental psychology. Whatever unity pervades them is determined rather by the general identity of subject-matter than by the continuous application of any single principle of interpretation. . . . The general theoretical position may be defined as nativistic, the nativism being of that moderate and elastic form which acknowledges the large and all-important rôle played by an organising and systematising experience. To determine the details of the particular experiences under which some of our visual and auditory spatial perceptions, illusory or otherwise, appear, has been everywhere the incitement to these investigations."

The little work does not cover the entire field of space-perception and omits altogether the sensations of movement that have been so interestingly investigated by Dr. Mach. The main discussions centre about auditory space, localisations of sound, auditory orientation, etc., and the various sense-illusions (the illusion of the Kindergarten patterns, Poggendorff's illusion, etc.). The literature is given in the first case, but not in the latter. There is no index. μ.

DER POSITIVE MONISMUS UND DAS EINHEITLICHE PRINCIP ALLER ERSCHEINUNGEN. Von *Gustav Ratzenhofer*. Mit drei Figuren. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1899. Pages, xii, 157. Price, 4 Marks.

POSITIVE ETHIK. Die Verwirklichung des Sittlich-Seinsollenden. Von *Gustav Ratzenhofer*. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1901. Pages, xiv, 337. Price, 8 Marks.

Ratzenhofer's works on *Politics* and *Sociological Cognition* have attracted some attention in his native country, and their fundamental philosophical theories are quite naturally looked upon by their author himself with the greatest confidence in their truth, adequacy, and timeliness. He has chosen the name *Positive*